

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHANDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM DENNIS, JR.

For Lieutenant Governor, ROBERT C. KIRK.

For Supreme Judge, WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON.

For State Auditor, ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For State Treasurer, ALFRED P. STONE.

For Secretary of State, ADDISON P. USSELL.

For Public Works, JOHN B. GREGORY.

For School Commissioner, ANSON SMYTH.

For State Senator, JOHN F. MORSE.

For State Board of Equalization, ERASTUS SPENCER.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative, PETER HITCHCOCK.

For Treasurer, HARLOW N. SPENCER.

For Recording Secretary, HENRY R. SMITH.

For Recorder, LINNEUS C. LUDLOW.

For Coroner, BENJAMIN BIDLAKE.

For Surveyor, J. W. COLLINS.

For Director of Industry, BETH EDSON.

For Director of Industry, ALEXANDER MCNISH.

Republicans, are You Ready?

On Tuesday next, the people of Ohio are to elect a Governor and other State officers, and a new Legislature. The election is an important one, and we cannot too strongly urge upon Republicans, their duty to be at the polls, and use every effort in their power to gain the victory. In our own County, there is no doubt of the result; yet it is none the less important that every Republican vote should be cast. One vote may elect or defeat our State Ticket. How important, then, that no Republican vote be lost!

It will devolve upon the next Legislature to choose a successor to Mr. Pugh, in the United States Senate; but whether that successor shall be a Republican or a Pro-Slavery Democrat, depends upon the result of the election on Tuesday next. When we consider the influence which the election will be likely to exert in the Presidential contest of the coming year, it assumes greater importance still. Then let every Republican in Geauga County be at the polls!

Why the South should Support Douglas.

If there be one man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, less deserving of the confidence of anti-slavery men than any other, that man is Senator Douglas. He is, by far, the most dangerous, if not the most corrupt, foe with whom we have to contend. He seeks only his own promotion, nor does he seem to care by what means he attains it. Even his "great principle of Popular Sovereignty," about which we hear so much, is a villainous cheat. Intended to deceive anti-slavery men into his support. In his advocacy of Popular Sovereignty, he is always careful not to so far commit himself that he cannot take either side of the Slavery question, which his Presidential prospects seem to require. We hope no man will deceive himself by supposing there is any material difference in principle, between Mr. Douglas and the Administration. He has never contended for "the right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," which he very well knows is interpreted by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, as to secure to slaveholders the right to take their "property" into the Territories. He voted with the South, against the amendment of Gov. Chase, to the Nebraska Bill, recognizing the right of the people of the Territories to exclude Slavery, if they should see fit, and has endorsed the Dred Scott decision.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, in a recent speech at Cincinnati, demonstrated to some Kentuckians in his audience, that Douglas was more wisely for them than they were for themselves, inasmuch as his hypocritical course enabled him to have greater influence at the North. He called their attention particularly to the fact, that in all his speeches, Douglas had never been known to say that Slavery is wrong. It will be seen from the following, from the *Mobile Register*, edited by Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, and a strong advocate for the revival of the African Slave Trade, that Mr. Lincoln is not the only man who appreciates Douglas' ability to serve the South:

One of Our Reasons.

The New Orleans *Delta*, in paying us a handsome compliment on our advocacy of Senator Douglas's claims to the nomination for the Presidency, takes occasion to express some surprise at our course considering (it says) Mr. Douglas's avowed opposition to our favorite measure, the reopening of the slave trade. We have always deprecated making this question a political or party issue, at least for the present, and we therefore discussed it and shall continue to discuss it as a question of economical policy and commercial regulation. But we can inform our friend of the *Delta* that Mr. Douglas's position on this important subject is one of the reasons of our warm support of Mr. Douglas. While such "extreme Southern men" as Houston and Wise grow vehemently eloquent on the immorality of the slave trade, and vie with Abolitionists in denunciatory declamation against it, Judge Douglas has never uttered one word against the morality of the Slave trade, no more than against Slavery itself. Even though we are not prepared to endorse his opinion of the suppression of the trade, as one of the compromises of the Constitution, we heartily rejoice that he has placed

the question precisely where we want it to be placed—on purely legal grounds. Laws may be abrogated, Constitutions may be amended. Judge Douglas himself is the champion foe of compromises which sacrifice the rights and interests of the weaker to the stronger. What compromise was ever deemed so perpetually binding or so impregnable as the Missouri Compromise? Yet, boldly battling for a great principle, he attacked, and, to the wonder of the world, destroyed it. Moreover his very doctrine of local self-government is the radical principle, the vital essence, of State rights, in their fullest sense. Carried to its logical and inevitable deductions, it is the only hope we have in the halls of Congress for the abrogation of the piracy laws. Slavery, and all things connected with Slavery, are matters of State legislation exclusively. It is not then for Congress, but for the South to decide whether there shall be importation of foreign slaves or not. This is one of the reasons why we, consistently with our oft-expressed views and policy, are earnest supporters of Judge Douglas.

A Few Words About the Ladies.

There seems to be no end to the ridiculous things one may say in regard to women. We seldom look over our exchanges, without noticing more or less of them; and they are generally far-fetched and destitute even of wit. It there by anything too silly for men, in their most silly moods, it is attributed to women, while whatever is low and vulgar is almost invariably perpetrated at their expense. Those who sport thus freely with the ladies, often extol them to the skies, but in such a manner as to displease all sensible persons, and reflect no credit upon men. One thing is evident: the minds of most of our editorial brethren are very much taken up with the ladies, and, as we claim to be equally interested, we would suggest a few thoughts upon this subject.

A large portion of mankind talk and act as if they had come to the conclusion that women, however lovely they may be, are nearly or quite destitute of common sense. They seem to regard them as objects to be admired for their "bewitching simplicity," and nothing else. They are, in the opinion of these gentlemen, to have no minds of their own upon questions of higher importance than the adorning of their persons and the cultivation of the art of coquetry. So one enthusiastic and unintelligent admirer of the sex exclaims, that "women are never so strong as when they arm themselves with their weaknesses;" and those who realize his ideal of female perfection, doubtless believe it.

A good example of this sort of trash to please the ladies, may be found in the efforts of many of our stump-orators. Instead of addressing their hearers, irrespective of sex, as rational creatures, they generally conclude with a mess of unmeaning balderdash addressed particularly to the ladies,—"as it common sense were designed exclusively for the gentlemen!" So general has this mania for addressing the ladies become, that we have heard even Governor Chase, at the close of one of his remarkably able and dignified efforts, exhort the sweethearts (of whom we presume there were not a few) in his audience, to see to it that their lovers vote right. We would suggest the following formula for the benefit of all our public men who have a passion for this sort of thing:

"Now one word, in conclusion, to the ladies. I do not suppose, ladies, that you understand (though you have listened attentively) one word I have been saying upon the interesting and important questions before the people. It is neither necessary nor proper that you should, as it could only tend to lead you out of the sphere in which nature has designed you to move. But I am happy to meet you here to-day, and to feel assured by your presence and your sweet smiles, that no matter how the gentleman—your 'superiors'—may think and act, you are on the right side of the question. The hope of the nation is in its women; and let me tell you, you can make your husbands and lovers vote right, if you will. Go to them, then, in the proper spirit, and, by word for you, will come off victorious."

We once attended a Fourth-of-July celebration, in a neighboring village, where a toast was read, substantially as follows:—"The Ladies—We admire them for their beauty, respect them for their virtue, and love them because we can't help it."

And this silly thing, we are sorry to say, was received with evident marks of approval. While we cannot agree with some sentimentalists, that women are necessarily angels, (human nature being the same, with like merits and defects in both sexes,) we must protest against this low and pernicious trash. The social sphere is the sphere which woman is best fitted to happily and adorn; yet, even there, she should be treated with the respect due to her nature as a being possessed of faculties as undying, and sentiments as strong and pure as those of man. Need we wonder at the number of vain and frivolous-minded girls, when women are regarded as fantastic simpatons, who should have no higher aim in life, than to be flattered and admired by men? If the influence of woman in the social world is all-potent, she should be encouraged to cultivate her moral and intellectual powers, and strive to attain a nobler and better life! It is a mistake, that intelligence makes woman gross and masculine. On the contrary, nothing will more surely elevate the race, than the highest degree of moral and intellectual cultivation that woman can attain.

Timothy Titcomb says, in one of his letters, that the man who has no faith in woman, has no faith in God. The remark is a strong one, yet we believe it is nevertheless true. We have never known a man of low and depraved tastes, who did not question that there is any intelligence or virtue in woman; or one of elevated aims and purposes, who was not distinguished by his appreciation of those qualities which chiefly adorn the female character. As men generally form their estimate of the sex from the class with which they are most familiar, it is a poor compliment to any man, that he has not a good opinion of womankind.

Rope-Walking and its Consequences.

The rope-walking mania, inaugurated by Mons. Blondin, has already been attended with fatal consequences, and no one can tell in what it will end. Rope-walking is of no earthly benefit, and it is to be hoped that the experience now had, will cure all who are ambitious to attempt it. A rope-walker named De Lave, who, in imitation of Blondin, has recently been performing numerous tricks at Genesee Falls, attempted, the other day, to carry a man across the chasm on his back; but, when about half way across, the rope began to sway, and, discovering his danger, he threw away his balance-pole, and catching the rope by his arms, hung suspended in this manner, until his backer could draw himself up, when they made their way to the shore as speedily as possible, amidst the breathless anxiety of the spectators.

A few days since, as some five hundred persons had collected on an iron canal bridge at Albion, N. Y., to witness the performance of a young rope-walker, the bridge suddenly gave way and fell, with a crash, into the canal. Eighteen persons, and perhaps more, lost their lives by the accident. This we call paying too dear for the gratification of idle curiosity. The *Rochester Democrat* says:

The rope walker had got part way across the canal, when the bridge broke in two at the centre, precipitating all who were upon it into the middle of the canal. Men, women, children, horses and wagons, were all piled in an indiscriminate mass. The west half of the bridge went down first, and of course many of those who stood near the break, were pitched off in such a way, that when the east half of the bridge came down, which it did immediately, it fell upon and covered them. Mr. Grant informs us that a pair of horses and a carriage full of people were crushed in this way so completely that nothing had been found of them when he left—two hours after the accident.

Terrible Battle in China.

The French and English Repulsed with great bloodshed.

The following is a brief account of the recent terrible battle at the mouth of the Peiho River, in China:

Admiral Hope arrived off the Peiho on the 17th of June, and found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries supported by a force of 20,000 men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action the squadron was compelled to withdraw with the loss of the gun-boat *Cormoran*, *Lee* and *Plover*, and four hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed out of 60. The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. Seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded; among the wounded was the Admiral. The details say that the fire from the newly constructed forts, amounting to 90 or 100,—at 1:30 P. M., the signal for action was run up, the gun-boats *Opussum* and *Plover* pushed in close to the first barrier. The guns of the forts then opened fire and the action became general.

The fire of the Chinese, in weight and precision was such as had never before been experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively but little damage. The troops were ordered to land, and as the first boats touched the shore the forts poured out a perfect hurricane of shells, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships supported them as well as possible, but of the 1,000 men who landed, barely one hundred reached the first of the wide ditches, situated five hundred yards from the river, and only 50 reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or stuck in the mud. With one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprang forward, three of whom were killed, and five severely injured.

Orders were at last given to retire, and while in retreat the men were shot down like birds, many of the boats were swamped by the balls, and not enough remained to carry off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded men were struck by the balls and swamped.

Russian features were distinctly visible among the men manning the Chinese ships.

Hon. John R. French is about to start a new Republican paper in Palmyra, to be called the *Press*. Mr. French formerly edited the *Telegraph*. He is an able writer, and we doubt not will make the *Press* an efficient advocate of the Republican cause.

We have received an interesting letter in regard to the recent Fair of the Western Reserve Horse Breeders' Association, at Ravenna, but too late for insertion this week.

The October number of the *GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY*, (always a welcome visitor), is received. It is a very interesting and attractive number.

Read the advertisements of Mr. A. Chiseman's Jewelry Shop and Ambrotype Gallery, which we publish this week. Also, the advertisement, of Mr. S. B. Blitt, Blacksmith, of Hamden.

Horace Grooley arrived in New York, on the 27th ult.

MURDERER SENTENCED.—Thornton, who shot down Mr. Charl in the streets of St. Louis, not long ago, has been sentenced to be hung on the 11th of November next. He was impetuous during the trial and when sentenced.—*Lead-*

For the Jeffersonian Democrat.

The Coming Election.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me very briefly to call attention to the importance of the coming election, and of securing a full vote at that time. Upon the Legislature to be elected on next Tuesday, will devolve business of greater importance than has occupied the attention of any one since the adoption of a new Constitution. Not only is there to be a United States Senator elected to truly represent the sentiments of the people of Ohio, which for six years Pugh so egregiously misrepresents, a new apportionment of the State is to be made for members of the General Assembly and shall be so made as to correct the gerrymandering by which, while at the last gubernatorial election, the popular vote was largely Republican, the majority returned to the Legislature, was the other way. Those, together with righting all the wrongs of the very Democratic Legislature, will be sufficient to render the election of a Republican majority to that body of great consequence. True, say some careless stay-at-home voters in Geauga, but what is the use? Our ticket is safe enough any way, and it's no difference whether I attend election or not. But if, all or any considerable number, adopt this conclusion, our ticket is not safe, and why one more than another? With the right to vote, comes a responsibility, and that responsibility cannot be discharged by voting. But how stands the matter? Our local ticket may be perfectly safe, and with a full vote, the State ticket is as certainly so. Not less important is this, but even more so on account of its moral influence upon the result of the great battle between Freedom and Slavery to be fought in 1860. As Ohio speaks now, if true to herself, so will she speak then. With a Presidential Candidate of her choice, or acceptable to her, in that contest, she must be overwhelmingly Republican. As her voice is more or less emphatic for freedom and the right, in the coming election, so will her influence be greater or less in the selection of that Candidate.

We have a State ticket for Governor, Supreme Judge, and other officers, all worthy men, and it is important that this ticket—the whole ticket—shall be elected. We have to do with an enemy, also under an able and skilful leader, perfectly organized, bending every energy, straining every nerve, for success, and sure of every vote. Independent voters of Geauga County, though numerically small in comparison with many of your sister counties, yet relatively of great Republican strength, let us in principle and sympathy, you are ever on the side of freedom and right, so let your action be seen that yourself and Republican neighbor is at the polls, and thus through the silent, all-powerful ballot, aid to right every wrong.

ORDER OF EXHIBITION

By the Geauga County Agricultural Society for its First Horse Fair, to be held at Burton, for the year 1859.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH.

Class 4, Stock Cattle, at 10:30 A. M.

5, Brood Mares, 11:15 "

8, One-year-old Colts, 11:30 "

7, Two-year-old geldings and mares, 12 M.

Dinner, 12:30 P. M.

13, Trotting mares and geldings, 1 "

6, Three-year-old geldings, 1:15 "

11, Single horses & mares, 2:15 "

3, Two-year-old stallions, 2:30 "

2, Three-year-old stallions, 2:50 "

14, Pacing or racing, 3:15 "

Grand Procession of all Stock entered for ex. 3:45 "

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.

Class 16, Draft horses, mares or geldings, 10 A. M.

15, Stallion horse or mare, 10:50 "

17, Stallion and his colts, 11:15 "

10, Matched mares, 12 "

Dinner, 12:30 P. M.

18, Mule race, 1 "

Foot race for one mile, best 2 in 3, 1:15 "

9, Matched horses, 1:35 "

12, Trotting stallions, 2 "

19, Equestrianism, 2:45 "

Procession of all Premium Stock, 3:30 "

Opportunity will be given for driving in the Ring, when not otherwise occupied.

Exhibitors are required to have the stock in readiness at least one-half hour previous to the time fixed for exhibition in their respective classes.

Committees will be called and fitted at the rooms of the Board, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of Wednesday.

P. HITCHCOCK, Superintendent.

THE CHERRY AND TOBACCO.—Rev. George Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle, who has delivered so many lectures and written so many books against the Indian weed, says that the clergy of New Hampshire are united in favor of its abolition, the "sin" of tobacco consumption having been fully discussed and condemned in the ministerial conferences of that state. In a recent letter he writes:

"A statement was made at a late convention of the Congregational churches of New Hampshire, that not one pastor in the whole connection used tobacco. This is a gain on the statistics of last year for then it was stated that there was but one who was known to be a devotee to the weed; that one, I think, has since disappeared by reason of death, and hence our brethren can now, without boasting, claim complete exemption from this pernicious weed."

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medicinal warehouse of our countryman Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Sick to it, Doctor, and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on traits that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton, N. J.*

The question of the future annexation of West Florida to Alabama is exciting considerable interest among the citizens of both states. During the approaching election in Florida, it will form one of the principal matters of consideration.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A History of all Religions.

CONTAINING A STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, DOCTRINES AND GOVERNMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT DIVINES. BY SAMUEL M. FREDERICK L.D. Published by DEANE KELSON Quaker City Publishing House, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subject of Religion and the Doctrines of Sects must always have an absorbing interest for the thoughtful slave, and a work which affords the desired information, in a convenient and accessible form, at a moderate price, has been urgently demanded, and will be sought for with avidity, and must command a large sale.

In the present work, the origin, development, doctrines and government of the religious sects, are treated in a style clear, comprehensive and accurate, and will afford all the information which might be procured with great difficulty and expense, and much labor and research, from the larger polemical works and encyclopedias. The author, Mr. Frederick, has evidently prepared this work with much care, and it exhibits great ability and learning. The articles on the different religions are very impartially written, and show the careful study of an unprejudiced and sound mind; and the importance and value cannot be overestimated. A few days after the book had been released, a large number of civil cases came before Judge Sinclair. Among them was a suit which had been brought by Franklin E. McNeill against Brigham Young and several others for false imprisonment, in which the damages claimed were \$30,000. McNeill was imprisoned during the winter of 1857-58, and kept during that time in chains as a prisoner of war, for no other offense than that of being an American citizen, opposed in sentiment to the Mormon rebellion.

On Tuesday night, the 24 day of August, the "Gentile" when the Court, decided to hear that McNeill had been brutally assaulted by some unknown person at the door of his boarding house, on Main street, (the most public thoroughfare in the city) at about 10 o'clock.

The Cause of the San Juan War.

The following is a brief review of the trouble in the Northwest, which, in the opinion of some, threatened a war with England. The island of San Juan, or Belle Isle, is considered to be a disputed point between American and English territory. It is between fifteen and eighteen miles long, by seven at the widest part. It is peopled chiefly by a few American squatters, an English emigrant, (an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company) and a number of unruly hogs, some of whom belong to the squires. The quarrel is all about these hogs. Said hogs persisted in breaking through the hedges and digging up and eating the potatoes of Mr. Cutter, an American settler. He gave notice that their master—a fair warning, and then shot one of them, which turned out to be a bear belonging to the squire. Mr. Cutter was sorry or offered to pay; but the squire had sworn vengeance; he attempted to have Cutter arrested and brought to Victoria, there he was tried and convicted. Now the matter happened to be some United States troops, under General Harney refused to deliver him up. It was then that the question arose as to whose jurisdiction the island of San Juan belongs. Warlike preparations now commenced on both sides. The Assumed Governor of the island, a long address to Governor Douglas, setting forth that it would be a lasting disgrace to the British name if the Americans were not at once driven from the island. Governor Douglas does not know what to do. The English commander of the naval forces in those waters is reported to have said that "the first blood shed by us would fire at the American settlement on San Juan would cost England more than the island is worth." In the meantime the Americans have received reinforcements from Steadman, etc., and commenced fortifications. There are already five companies of infantry and four of artillery on the spot. The island is thus practically "annexed." Both sides are "spoiling" for the fight, but, according to latest news, Governor Douglas will first send to St. James for instructions. It was, of course, that a war of a square has been the cause of it.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Lost Arzonats.

Ballooning, we suppose, must have its "term," and its heaviest of victims.—Good may come out of it, but, meanwhile, horrible fate awaits the aerial voyagers. Mr. La Mountain and Mr. Haddock who went up from Watertown and have now been unheard from for ten days, were when last seen, sailing very high in the air towards the Northern wilderness of John Brown's tract. If these gentlemen landed in that wild waste there is no telling when they will be heard from, if ever.

From the great altitude of the balloon, when a short voyage only was contemplated, the inference is, that by some accident the valve would not work and the arzonats could not let off gas and hence must take their chances. A party has left Watertown to search for the balloonists.

The escape of the arzonats, Mr. Coe, and Mr. Cotman, at Rome, is remarkable. Their balloon at an ascent of two miles burst, but the silk gathering in a mass in the upper part of the netting made a parachute,—like an umbrella,—and they reached terra firma in safety.—*Cleveland Herald.*

MISSOURI WHITENING OUT.—Free labor is rapidly drawing the labor out of Mr. A. St. Louis paper of the 15th says one hundred and fifty negroes arrived there from the interior, bound south, and upwards of one hundred are leaving daily. The Lexington *Express*, of Missouri, states that there is scarcely a county in that part of the state but what has its slave buyers for the South, and that the adult slave population is rapidly decreasing.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that every boat brings groups of slaves down the river from the interior, on the way to the South. A gentleman residing at St. Joseph tells us that within three months half the slaves in that vicinity have disappeared—some across the river on their own account, and the rest down stream at the instance of their owners. If the present exodus continues, there will not be a thousand slaves left in the State of Missouri in four years from this time.

SUPERHUMAN EXERTIONS.—The Washington *States* assured the public, some time since, that the Democracy of Ohio were making "almost superhuman exertions," to re-elect Senator Pugh. Yet, but it's all of no use. The people have long been wanting a chance to administer a direct rebuke to this faithless mis-representative, and they will do it thoroughly on the 11th of October. Old Hamilton, in particular, is going to make herself understood on that issue. We go in for 3,000 majority against the Pugh and Democracy ticket. Let us come fully up to those figures.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Interesting From Utah.

Recent accounts from Utah indicate that the rebellious intentions of the Mormon leaders, it less openly exhibited of late, have by no means been abandoned. From the Salt Lake correspondence of the New York Times, under date of September 1st, we extract the following facts, which are there recounted, with more minuteness than elsewhere.

In July last, Judge Sinclair, of the United States District Court, after many unsuccessful attempts to find a room in Salt Lake City fit for the Court to sit in, was forced to contract an apartment in Mormon Council House. For the use of this room he was indebted to the Territorial Marshal, a Mormon; but he soon found that this courtesy was of small account. No sooner was the Court organized than motions were filed by the two of the Mormon attorneys on behalf of clients to quash the array of the Grand Jury, upon the ground that they were not summoned according to the statute of the Territory, which provides that the Grand Jurors shall be selected by the Clerk of the County Court. These motions were overruled by the Court, and the Judge thus declared by him to be invalid.

A few days after, the Judges found it necessary to issue a writ of habeas corpus for Deotis Gibson, who had been tried and sentenced to death for murder by the Mormon Probate Court. This tribunal, which exercises its powers in defiance of the future exercise of its powers in such a character. Notwithstanding his illegal conviction and subsequent liberation by Judge Sinclair, Gibson has been re-arrested by the Mormons, who are determined that he shall be executed, as his crime was the killing the son of a bishop of their church. A large number of civil cases came before Judge Sinclair. Among them was a suit which had been brought by Franklin E. McNeill against Brigham Young and several others for false imprisonment, in which the damages claimed were \$30,000. McNeill was imprisoned during the winter of 1857-58, and kept during that time in chains as a prisoner of war, for no other offense than that of being an American citizen, opposed in sentiment to the Mormon rebellion.

On Tuesday night, the 24 day of August, the "Gentile" when the Court, decided to hear that McNeill had been brutally assaulted by some unknown person at the door of his boarding house, on Main street, (the most public thoroughfare in the city) at about 10 o'clock.

It appears that McNeill having occasion to step out on the sidewalk, a minute or two before he was met by a man who advanced towards him, as though to shake his hand; instead of his hand, however, the man presented a pistol and shot him through the abdomen. He died from the effects of the wound the next day. Just before dying he made a declaration, in which he named one of the Danite band as his murderer.

Thus by the murder of McNeill was this suit against Brigham Young ended. The action being brought for personal damages, abated with the plaintiff's death. During the session of the Court, beside the above mentioned numerous instances of malice and intemperance on the part of the Mormons were constantly being exhibited. Witnesses whose testimony would injure the cause of the Saints, were run off; juries composed of Mormons obstinately refused to shut up while they deliberated on the cases they had been trying, and sought in every way to prevent the continuance of Judge Sinclair's labors.

At latest accounts, murders were of almost daily occurrence in the streets of Salt Lake City, and the Gentile inhabitants were forced to undergo every species of petty persecution and annoyance. Judge Sinclair, discouraged and disgusted, was about to leave for Washington, to represent the deplorable condition of the judiciary, and to suggest measures for its relief at the hands of the Administration and of Congress.

Reporter's Challenge to M. Blondin.

The local editor of the *McKean Citizen* throws out the following challenge to M. Blondin:

"A single telegraph wire shall be extended from the American to the Canadian shore, without a single guy, directly over the cataract at Niagara Falls. The local editor of this paper wearing a pair of cowhide boots and dressed in the costume of a Dutch cook, will proceed to the middle of the wire, with a common clay pipe as a balancing pole, driving before him a hog and a cow, and carrying on his back a cooking-stove, a coop of chickens, a bed and bedding, a keg of lager beer, a barrel of flour, and various cooking utensils. He will then untie himself and immediately go to bed. After a snooze of fifteen minutes he will rise, dress himself, take a glass of beer, milk the cow, kill the hog, dress it, cook fresh pork for breakfast, after which he will eat a wolf's meal. He will then throw one hundred and thirty commensals, sucking an egg while in the air at each evolution, alighting the last time on the tip of the cow's horn, and while in this position will take the chicken coop, and after having taken the chickens out one at a time and wrung their necks consecutively, will balance the coop on the tip of his nose, balance the cooking-stove on his right-hand thumb, balance the bedstead on his left thumb, at the same time finishing the beer and making a Dutch speech to the admiring crowds on either shore. After which—after the manner of Levi North's celebrated one-horse race—the local editor will perform the one cow act. The form of this paper will then come out on the wire, bloodflood and shackled, walking on his hands. Then there will be a representation of Heenan and Morrissey's prize-fight in which the 'local' and foreman will exchange sundry knocks and kicks and black eyes. The last scene will be both parties standing on their heads, and will, in this predicament, play a rub of twenty-one games of old sledge for the treat of all hands. The whole to conclude with a representation of some of the loving scenes in Romeo and Juliet."

DEATH BY STREAM TRAVELING.—It appears from tables that have been carefully compiled, that since 1853, some seventeen railroad accidents have occurred in the United States, which could lay claim to the dignity of first class horrors—the list of killed and wounded footing up three hundred and three of the former and six hundred and twelve of the latter. But the above statement is wholly eclipsed by a comparison of the figures with the losses which have been sustained on our Western rivers for the first six months of the present year. During this brief period, no less than three hundred and sixty-seven lives have been lost by the snaggings, explosions, conflagrations, &c., of boats—not to mention nearly two million of dollars worth of property which has been destroyed in the same way. River travel is thus shown to be ten times as dangerous, of at least death, as travel by the cars, the destruction of life for six years by the one being but little greater than for six months by the other.

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